STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DUPLIN COUNTY

Alsey Southerland,

In Equity, Bill for Foreclosure, John Teachey Daniel W. Teachey.

TIN THIS CASE it appearing that the defendant, Daniel W. Teachey, is a non-resident, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal notifying the said Daniel W. Teachey to appear at the Court of Equity to be held for said County and State on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demar to said bill; or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing expanse as to him.

Witness my hand officially 15th Feb., A. D., 1864. JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E. [Pr. adv. £24.1

TADE H. CLIFTON AND AYERS DAVIS, of White Cak District, Bladen county, N. C., deserted from my Company Jan. 20th, 1864. I will pay the usual reward for their continement in the Military Prison, Wilmington, JOHN T. ME. VIN, Captain

Co. 1, 35th N. C. T. 137-1t-22 2t\* Fort Fisher, N. C., Feb. 15th

A BOUT two months since, in Onsiox county, my EX-EMPTION PAPER, as a salt maker, i-sued by Captain J. A. Barnett, Euroling officer of ad Congressional District of North Carolina. All persons are forwarded from using the same.

BitYANT H. WILLIAMS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions December Term,

Fanning, Adm'r., vs. the Heirs of Wm. H. Craig. TT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Jemima Littleton, formerly Jemima Craig, and Savory reshwater, formerly Bavory Craig, is not an inhabitant of this State, or upon diligent enquiry cannot be found; publication is hereby ordered for six weeks to be made in the affair in Washington. Wilmington Journal for the said Jemima Littleton and bayory Freshwater to appear and make defence to the suit at the March Term of the Court; and that in default thereof the petition will be taken pro con fesso and heard selling them in Kentucky.

Jan. 27th, 1861. SOTICE.

PPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to the A President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, for the renewal of Certificate No. 302, for five shares of Capital Stock, now standing in the name of T. F. Robeson, deceased. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Com'r.

181-1t-21-5t ## Marion (S. C.) Star publish 6 weeks, and send bill to

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 25, 1864.

It will be seen by a reference to our telegraphic colums that General Brago is bereafter to occupy a po sition at Richmond similar to that which General HALLECK occupies at Washington City.

We trust that this arrangement may turn out well. We can bardly say, however, that the news of General Brace's appointment has added to our feelings of con fidence. Able and patriotic as we believe him to be. he wants the prestige of success, and, as a consequence, he fails to inspire confidence in the body of the army. One thing is certain, and this appointment shows it. For good or for evil, the President will cling to those whom he has once supported, and no weight of opposition will suffice to move him from keeping them in river prevented boat communication with her, wagons rifice. If they are wise, they will, in our opinion, buy responsible positions, even although such opposition may be quite sufficient seriously to impair their useful-

modify the arrangement. We can only hope and strive for the best, and in thus doing our whole duty we will make ourselves worthy of the best, even if we fail to

Railroad Company, now located at Laurinburg, in for which he has taken the necessary measures to secure | to the approval of the Commanding General. a patent. It is intended to true up the excentrics of locomotives without taking off the driving wheels, or disturbing the position of the excentrics on the axle .fixed on to the axle, and the amount of "throw" or the congregation. excentricity required be given by means of set screws, causing the cutting tool to revolve on a c atre more or regulations of each congregation. less removed from that of the axle.

We are enough of a machinist to appreciate the ad-GARLE's apparatus, and a to see that it is imple and practical, but we question whether our ability extends to conveying any intelligible idea to others of its modus detected in receiving letters from their friends in the that they may obtain the extraordinary prices now preoperands. We would, however, say to managers of railroads, that the machine is evidently worthy of their for twelve months, for the same offence. attention, and promises to result in much saving of time, trouble and expuse. It certainly deserves an

FORTY-EIGHT MORE YANKERS left Richmord vester on Deep River. Before many more of these people get nor one that excites more general interest, than the reinto the mines, it would be as well to remind our anxious to know what will be its effects—present and authorities and people that the utmost vigitance will prespective—upon his own and the public interests—tors will be deterred from prosecuting their unholy pur
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tors will be determed from prosecuting th not be in the least superfluous. We don't like to trust too many of them lying around loose in one place.

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS - Washad the pleasure yesterday afternoon of meeting Col BARRY, of the 18th N. C. T., and of learning from him that the regiment is in the finest health and spirits, and that such is the fact in regard to the whole army of Northern Virginia. The re-enlistment was a purely spontaneous A hundred dollar note, after the 1st of April next, will, movement among the men, accompanied by real, genuine under the operation of the law, be reduced to sixty-six

By the way, we were a little surprised to learn that the Rapidan, where it divides our forces from those of the enemy, is quite an insignificant stream, not as wide, Col. BARRY thinks, as Front street. It is the character of the banks on the Southern side which renders the

Richmond county, succeeded in selling a considerable amount of corn-meal dough at the price of dead TURKEY. The Turkies were bought yesterday afternoon, by or for Mr. BATE, Market street, south side, above Front. On inspection they were found to be stuffed full with corn-meal dough, adding largely to their weight, and consequently to their price, as dressed poultry are now uniformly sold by weight.

EDENTON BELL BATTERY, ) CAMP BALD HEAD. Feb. 21st, 1864.

## Wilmington Journal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1864. \ NO. 23.

TO THE JAIL of New Hanoyer county, a negro and Private J. H. Manning requested to act as Secretary. In the land of Resolved, Whereas, a painful accident has resulted in the instant death of one of our fellow soldiers, Private Isaac come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him U. Jordan, therefore, be it Resolved, That is his death our country has lost a good

and exemplary soldier, ourselves an attached friend and generous comrade, and his mother a kind and affectionate Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with his afficted parent, and tender her our heartfelt condoleres in her

andden and melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be sent to the mother of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Jour-D. W. HANBERRY, Chairman. J. H. MANNI G. Secretary.

CAMP 27TH REGIMENT N. C. T., ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA.

VOTE OF THANKS. MR. EDITOR :- Allow me through your columns to express in behalt of my suffering but never feltering b ys my thanks to the kind ladies of the Ladies Aid Society. of Goldsboro' for the fine lot of socks recently received for distribution. In this contribution is again evinced that deep enthusiasm of character and sincerety of zeal for our holy cause, which has ever-characterized the noble ladies

For this and previous coat, ibutions from the same source can offer you, ladies, no greater testimony of our appreciation and thanks than to acquaint you with the fact, that | on the 5th inst. the battle scarred o'd Riffer, together with the other gallant Companies of the Regiment, tendered their services to the Confederate States for the war. Our especial thanks are due Miss Carrie R. Aviritt. President of the Society, for the kind manuer in which she presented

> Yours very respecfully, Ladies, EO. D. BRYAN. Captain Co. " A."

Northern Items.

- The following late items are from the Louisville Journal:

are worth about as much." Jackson, son of Gen. Jackson, of Parkersburg, Va, is and so, when the \$150,000,000 is reduced again to under arrest at Wheeling for disloyalty.

condition of affairs in East Tennessee. Henderson, a clerk in the Federal Treasury Department, has stolen \$150,000. This is regarded a small tax of 331/3 per cent., the amount thereafter remaining

ville for kidnapping negroes in the Northwest and power of the currency will, probably, not be made Capt. Purcell, of Gen. Hunter's (brother of Serator Hunter, of Va.,) staff, it is thought, will be held as there will be a general disposition to reject the old hostage to force the surrender of Quantrell to the notes, on account of the inconvenience of calculating E'cderal authorities.

In parts of England the ice was nine inches thick on one third of the amount now in circulation! It is imthe 1st of January. Old John Brown's brother has been appointed superintendent of Freedmen in Northern Virginia.

sants in Western Virginia. A gentleman to the through the lines says that a that holders will have an opportunity of funding them few days since, at Beverly, in Randolph county, the in registered six per cent. bonds, "the principal and 28th Obio regiment, which has been on duty there, were called out and addressed by the commanding officer in favor of re-enlisting. The address being concluded, all who were willing to re-enlist were asked to step have generally gone up "like a rocket," but we shall be to the front. One man only stepped to the front, the surprised if they do not come down again " like the rest remaining in their places. This man, after the reg- stick." In our opinion, the high prices of provisions, iment was dismmissed, was set upon and beaten to death by his comrades, who had refused to enlist.

In Calhoun county a company of Northwestern Virginia (Yankee) troops refused to enlist on the ground the pervading conviction among farmers that the curthat they "had stopped bullets long enough, and were

Matters in Norfolk-Order Removing Ministers from

on Thursday last, brought thirty-three ladies and about | ed for sale continues, or buyers toolishly make a run upas many children from Portsmonth. As the ice in the on sellers to get rid of their treasury notes at any sacwere sent from Petersburg, and the ladies and children nothing more than they may actually need at present brought, up in them. Some of them came over to prices, but will keep their notes (such as they do not Richmond. Affairs had become worse in Norfolk and | fund to pay taxes with,) until after the 1st April, and Portsmouth, under, the control of a sort of deputy exchange them, at the discount, for the new issue. But the appointment is made and no power on earth | negro Provost Marshal. The following is the copy of | We do not believe that the scarcity of domestic procould now induce Mr. Davis to reconsider, after or an order issued by General Wilde, the commander of ductions, heretofore prevailing, will continue, or that the expedition which committed such outrages in the seller of any commodity will be compelled to put

HEADQUARTERS NCRFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLE, VA., Feb. 11, 1864.

General Orders No. 2. All places of public worship in Norfolk and Ports-AN INGENIOUS AND USEFUL INVENTION .- Yesterday mouth are hereby placed under the control of the Proatternoon Mr. J. B. GAYLE, Master Machinist in the vost Marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth respective- weeks, will avail themselves promptly and freely of shops of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford ly, who shall see the pulpits properly filled, by displating privilege given by the 1st section of the cing when necessary the present incumbents, and "Currency Act." The incentives to fund are too strong substituting men of known loyalty and the same Richmond county, showed us the model of a machine sectarian denomination, either military or civil, subject | save thirty-three and one third per cent. on the pay-

all officers and soldiers, white or colored at the usual the four per cents. One of the most experienced finanhour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and ciers of this city has given it as his opinion, that the they shall see that no insult or indignity be offered to four per cent. bonds authorized by the, "Currency By an ingenious arrangement the apparatus can be them, either by word, look or gesture, on the part of Act" will constitute the most desirable security in the

The necessary expenses will be levied as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or No property shall be removed, either public or pri

vate, without permission from these headquarters. By command of Drig. Gen, E. A. Wilde. GEORGE H. JOHNETON, Capt. and A. A. G. Official :. Hanford Stuble, Lt. & A. A. D. C.

Confederacy. A Mr. Kemp, a wealthy gentleman, vailing, and carry the proceeds until after the 1st doings, and the "teachings" that made him what he was. pletely routed them. had been sentenceed to hard labor with a ball and chain April, when they may convert them into the new issus | He thus proceeds:

From the Richmond Whig Financial and Commercial.

REСИМОНД, Feb. 22, 1864.

ffects upon the currency and prices.

sons who can afford to sustain the loss that may be occasioned by the heavy, discriminating tax upon them. " line of the Rapidan" a strong natural fortification. \$10 (for December) will attach to it, and then the north of Mason and Dixon's line.

bly lose by the operation, and will render a friendly that it was founded on no hostility to the " institution." service to those who have allowed themselves to be He seemed to feel himself required to go faster and

caught with a superabundance of "the large notes." further than anybody else in denunciation of Abolition-Secondly, notes of the denomination of \$50, \$20, and ism and all its affiliations. \$10, will, on and after the 1st of April next, be sub- Gov. Johnson belonged to the Southern pro-slavery

of a shell. Private D. W. Hanberry was called to the Chair, face of said notes, but not sat ject, like the hundred dol. their favor, or su ceeded more effectually. Upon the We find, however, that Senators disclaim the acts of cavalry and mounted infantry, were to penetrate Mis-

to be rated as only worth \$3 331/4; until the 1st of to restore them to peace and prosperity. "Andy is deeds of John Brown. clearly expressed in the act, but is presumed to have by any means, prevent it. been the intention of Congress) The immediate effeet of this discrimination is to cause people to hold on to the fives in preference to notes of larger denominations, unless they wish to fund before the 1st April, in which event they must get rid of their fives in exchange of our sunny South, and especially those of our little town, for notes of larger denominations. The privilege of funding fives in four per cent. bonds commences on the 1st April and ends the last day of June, on this side of the Mississippi river.

The \$2, \$1 and half dollar notes are not subject to any tax under the "Currency Act," and will, consequently, be exchangeable at par, in trade, for the new issue of Treasury notes. For this reason they are being hoarded, or laid by for future use. The amount of Confederate small notes in circulation on the 1st January, 1864, was about \$10,000,000.

It is generally received as an axlom of finance, that when the currency of a country exceeds the amount actually required for the exchanges of trade, the "purchasing power" of the currency is lessened to an ex-The Journal says that "Old Abe's proclamations | tent corresponding with the excess. For example, if come about as thick as Mexican pronunciamentos, and \$100,000,000 be required, and \$150,000,000 be put in circulation, the latter amount, in the hands of the peo-The Nashville Press, of the 9th, says that Jacob B. ple, will not buy more than the \$100,000,000 would ; \$100,000 000, the latter will buy as much as the for-There is great anxiety in Washington because of the mer. Hence, it is argued that when the Confederate currency remaining unfunded on Lst April is further reduced at that time one third by the imposition of a in circulation will buy as much as the whole amount Several Abolitionists have been arrested in Louis- will purchase now! But this increased purchasing available until the old notes are converted into the new his mind? Notwithstanding, he says that "all men are issue. As soon as the latter make their appearance the difference in value between them and the new notes. Gen. Anderson, of Sumter fame, is very ill in New | The effect of this rejection will be the rapid displacement of the old notes, and the substitution for them of The cold weather of January was terrible in Europe. a new and uniform currency not exceeding in volume possible that this reduction, or any approach to it, can take place without a material decline in prices. Money will be scarce, and the new issue will be in demand not only because it will have more "purchasing power than the present currency, but for the additional reason interest whereof shall be free from taxation." (See 6th and 7th sections of the " Currency Act.")

Since the publication of the "Currency Act" prices etc., ruling last week, were established by the foreshadowing influence of the action of Congress on the currency, and by the meagreness of supplies, induced by rency was depreciating so rapidly that it would soon prove to be worthless. Speculation, of course, had its influence in putting up prices. But we are now approaching the culminating point, and no further advance The flag of truce boat which arrived at City Point | need be anticipated, unless the scarcity of articles offer-

up prices to represe the demand therefor, unless it be for some imported article declared contraband by a recent act of congress. A very large amount of taxes will have to be paid this year, and tax payers, instead of speculating in or buying unneeded articles, which are almost certain to decline in the course of six or eight to be overlooked or disregarded. The tax payers will ment of their taxes, and will, moreover, save the tax They shall see that the churches are opened freely to for the present year, on the amount they may invest in market.

Farmers who have taxes to pay will undoubtedly take advantage of the funding per e, and unless they already have a sufficiency of wile ry notes for this purpose, will sell such production of their surplus stock or produce as will enable them to realize the d sired amount for investment in four per cent. bonds. Thousands of the most intelligent agriculturists will perceive that it will be to their interests to send to market, be-Five or six ladies had been sent to prison, being fore 1st April, supplies heretofore withheld, in order will be intrinsically worth more than \$4 or 5 of the pres-

It is quite possible that in the co-fifet of interest be sumption that they are, or will be, held chiefly by per- | becoming spirit to the worship of the Almighty God. | ent teachings on this subject.

From the Nashville Press, Eebruary 9:h. "Old John Brown's Ghost is Marching On."

all Southern ultraism. "Verily, he hath his reward;" shall not worship at his shrine." Thirdly, the law discriminates in favor of notes of the denomination of \$5 and under, on the presumption that they are, or will be, chiefly held by persons of the denomination of \$5 and under, on the presumption into wrong and ruin, he has managed to get into his there is "no music in his soul." But if he don't know that Gov. Johnson, sings. If It is difficult to secure the succes in all parts of a combination of \$5 and under, on the presumption into wrong and ruin, he has managed to get into his there is "no music in his soul." But if he don't know that Gov. Johnson, sings. If It is difficult to secure the succes in all parts of a combination of \$5 and under, on the presumption into wrong and ruin, he has managed to get into his small incomes. The five are not subject to a tax un. own hands the power to punish them for their folly in to swell the chorus, we know that he now lovingly contil the 1st of July next, but, after that time, they are trusting Lim, and to see to it that no means shall avail sorts with those who do sing hozanas to the name and for some days, from making his attempt, by high winds January next, when they will share the fate of the smart," nuch too smart to allow the citizens of Tenlarger denominations. (This latter provision is not nessee another opportunity to vote for him; if he can,

To show the estimation in which Gov. Johnson, till lately held, or pretended to hold, those whom he is now s rving for high wages, we add to the proofs already exhibited, a few citations from another musty document -not older however, than the 12th of December

On that day, there was pending in the Senate of the United States, a resolution effered by Mr. Mason. of Virginia, proposing a congressional investigation of the John Brown raid. To this resolution Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, had offered an amendment. In the discussion which ensued Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, played a conspicuous part, and from his speech on the occasion, we select the following paragraphs, to "stir up the pure minds" of himself and his present ad er-

In allusion to the use that the Republicans were and are, habitually making of the declaration of inde-

pendence, he said : I know that sometimes it has been said, and charges have been rung on it, that Mr. J. fferson, the arostle of Democracy and of liberty, laid down the doctrine that all men were created equal, that they had certain inalienable rights, that among these were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Now, it seems to me, that a party, an intelligent party that understands all the doctrines and principles of our Government, in this does great injustice to that instrument and to the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When we take the Declaration of Independence and connect it with the circumstances under which it was written, is there a man throughout the length and breadth of this broad republic who believes for one instant that Mr. Jefferson, when he pennel t, had the negro population in created equal, and that they are by their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is there Treasury. Last quotation 1574. an intelligent man throughout the whole country, is believes that Mr. Jefferson, when he penned the para- sians and Austrian troops. graph of the Declaration of Independence, intended to any one who will stake his reputation on the assertion that that is the correct interpretation of the Declaration of Independence? There is not a man of respectable intelligence who will hazard his reputation upon such an assertion. Why, then, indulge in this ad captandum discussion? Why try to delude and deceive the great mass of the people by intimating that Mr. Jefferson meant Africans or the African race? A little further on, we find the following explicit

declaration : The Democratic party assumes to maintain the Constitution and all its guarantees as it is. They assume that this Constitution that was made and handed down to us by our forefathers, guarantees the institution of slavery wherever found within the United States. They, in advocating the Constitution of the country as it is, stand by this institution called slavery, it being recognized by the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees that it shall not be disturb-

Animadverting upon Mr. Seward's assertion of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," he said : "The doctrine here proclaimed is, that there is an irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor. evacuation is expected. hope the Senate will pardon me if I digress again from the line of my argument, to combat what, as I County, was captured near Tazewell a few days ago. conceive, is a false proposition, which has no foundation in truth. The premises of the Senator are wholly incorrect; but as long as the conclusions drawn from them are not combatted, they have the same strength as if the premises were correct. Now, sir, is there, in dispatch this evening says that six mortars and four gunfact, a conflict between slave labor and free labor? If boats shelled all day, and fired three hundred and four I knew myself, I want to be fair, honest on this sub- shots. No casualties and no damage. ject; and as humble as I conceive myself to be, and as poor an estimate as I put on my argument, I wish to God that I might to day speak to the citizens of every free State in this Confederacy, and could get them, with unprejudiced minds, to look at this proposition as it is. What, sir, a conflict, an irrepressible between free and slave labor! It is untrue.

mistaken application of an old principle to an case. There is a conflict always going on capital and labor; but is not a conflict between two kinds of labor. By sophistry and ingenuity, a principle which is conceded by all, is applied to a wrong case. There is a war always going on between capital two descriptions of labor and a conflict between labor

Yet it is by ringing changes on this very doctrine that Gov. Johnson and his pets are now aiming to ex-cite "poor white men" in Tennessee to an unjust and Okalona late this evening, which was obstinate, as the enunrelenting war of spoliation against their slaveholding | emy was forced to make repeated stands to hold us in

At length the Senator from Tennessee had cleared the

at the rate of \$3 of the old for \$2 of the new. The \$2 "But, Mr. President, I resume the line of my argument. I commenced with the purpose of showing that the recent foray upon Harper's Ferry was the legiti mate result of certain teachings to which I have refertween buyers and sellers, prices may continue "high" red. Look at the provisional government which was for a longer time than we anticipate; but we are cer formed by those who carried on that expedition. look and approval of Generals Cooper, Lee, Johnston and Bean struggling with him in this great cause. There is no object of more importance at this time, tain that a new and better state of things will dawn at their idea of getting up stampedes, and their expecting up stampedes, and their expections in rank. cent financial legislation of Congress. Everybody is The people will be more cheerful, under increased con the white population and the blacks would finck to their Having examined with some care the provisions of the suit (fgaic, as they never buy in a "falling market." | would be made an instrument for the overthrow of slatwo acts, styled the "currency and Tax Bill," we deem | One thing more will be needed, however, to give an im- very. I think the act is a legitimate result of the ter th- fortifying on Dixon's island, and erecting a battery comit proper to state our understanding of their leading | pulse to the "time coming"—that is a decided victory ings; and those who have taught and still teach their manding Schover Creek, opposite secessic wille. previsions, and to submit our opinions of their probable over the enemy. We are sanguine in the belief that followers these doctrines, though they may not have inthis great blessing will be vouchsafed to'us by the God | tended it, are, in fact responsible for it. It is the re-In the first place, the law discriminates against notes of Battles, if our people will at once abandon the idola- sult of their teachings, it is their work; and now is the loss of a great number of officers in the ongagement. of the denomination of one hundred dollars, on the pre- trous worship of Mammon and devote themselves in a time to commence a reformation, and put forth differ-- But, Mr. President, Senators have undertaken to

rebake those of us who have spoken of John Brown's acts as theft, murder and treason, and apologies are engagement occurred yesterday between Clayton's bet that by the 1st of November, the original value of the war. Up to the autumn of 1860, he had been for cross; that Christ, in the depth of his agony, had asked did great execution. note will not only have been extinguished, but a tax of | twenty years among the most bigoted and intolerant of | that his cup might pass from his lips, but that John \$414 over and beyond that value will attach to it. If the advocates of slavery and Southernism, and the most | Brown has drunk it to the dregs, and therefore John t is held until the 1st of January, an additional tax of unsparing denouncers of everything and everybody Brown and his gallows have become superior to Christ and his cross. The idea was that the coming and mis-THE LATEST DODGE.—STUFFING TURKIES.—We have just heard of a case of pretty sharp practice, whereby a decently dressed woman, said to haif from the face of the note, owe the Government one hundred and fourteen and one-third dollars! Such being the face of the note of the face of the face of the note of the face of the note of the face of the the effect of the discrimination against the \$100 notes, zealous service have lost the power to reward him. It | icism always ends in hell or in heaven. I believe it is sides are evidently man to regard tor, position. The casualit is not surprising that the holders should be anxious is true that, in early life, when his political aspirations true. It is one of those wild, maddening passions that ties are triffing. to get rid of them, but there is not the slightest neces- were limited to a seat in the State Legislature from take possession of the human heart, and that always sity for any panic or excitement on the subject. The Greene county, his "white basis" thereby helped him carry it to excess. There is no medium, and there is invitation to fund has already been issued by the Section of the Treasury, and it will be responded to right retary of the Treasury, and it will be responded to right holder. But as soon as he began to embrace the State, when the sarily reach its solution are many days. The Federal movement in Mississippi must necess the Yankers and there was scarcely a slave. In holder, and there was scarcely a slave. The Federal movement in Mississippi must necess the Yankers and there was scarcely a slave. It have got another idea in ethics, and that is that there sarily reach its solution are many days. Why Shere there was a congressional district, in his ambitions procription of persons—I care not by what name they are to the ultimate point for which he set only the wire inclined to think that Sharn is a state of the wire inclined to the wire inclined to think that Sharn is a state of the wire inclined to think that Sharn is a state of the wire inclined to think that Sharn is a state of the wire inclined to think that Sharn is a state of the wire inclined to t

On the 1st of January, however, they will be wiped in 1860, he went off with the Southern wing, and out apoligies and excuses for the man, saying that he ving Lee's cavalry before them. Sherman, starting out of eirculation by the attachment of a tax of one stumped the State for Bre kinridge; slavery and seces showed himself a man of endurance, a man of philosophy, from Vicksburg, was to penetrate to Meridian. handred per cent. Long before that time arrives it is sion. Not till it was a certained, by the result of the a man of fact, a man of sense, and when we speak of If all these columns were successful, it would at once certain that most of the notes of the denominations Presidential election in November, that the Republi- him as a thief and a robber, and a murderer and a trai- give the city of Mobile, and its line of railroad to the mentioned will have been funded, (that is, exchanged can party was the growing power, and Abraham Lin- tor, they declare we should not say such things about North, also the whole of Mississippi and the Western for four per cent. bonds,) or absorbed in the payment of colo the rising sun, did Andrew Johnson show the first John Brown. These may make him a god who will, frontier of Alabama, to the Federal arms. But while taxes, or exchanged for the new issue authorized by the symptom of faltering in his unscrupulous advecacy of and worship him who can; he is not my god, and I grand combined operations promise great results if for

## TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 24th, 1864. Mosby had a fight with a body of the 15th New York | that he kept his column in close order, "not a man Cavalry, of Kelly's Western Virginia command, at Upper | leaving ranks even to steal a chicken"-a remarkable ville, Fauquier County, on Saturday. The enemy were re- abstinence for a Yankee army. pulsed. We captured one wounded Lieutenant, four commissioned officers, and five privates. The enemy lost two | confronted with Sherman's heavy column, and promptkilled. Our loss was four or five wounded. All quiet in ed by necessity or policy to retreat before his advance. our front.

GEN. BRAGG.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, 1864. General Orders 23 of War Department, dated to-day, declares General Braxton Bragg assigned to daty at the seat of Government; and, under direction of the President, Meridian, including 2,000 bales of Government cotton, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the several hundred bogsheads of sugar, immense supplies of armies of the Confederacy.

LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24, 1864. Baltimore papers of the 20th inst. have been received. The Yankee Congress has passed an eurolment bill, fixing the commutation fee for drafted men at three hundred dollars. Slaves of loyal masters, when mustered into service, to be free, the masters to be paid a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Lincoln has removed the blockade from the port of Galveston.

Congress to authorize the sale of the surplus specie in the there a Senator, when he has stripped himself of all Denmark and Germany has commenced. Two attacks up- the railroad from Selma to Meridian. It is in Alaba

Queen Victoria's speech, delivered in Parliament on the pose Sherman's movement to have been projected. embrace the African population? Is there a gentleman 4th, says she has endeavored to preserve peace in Europe, in the Senate who believes any such thing? Is there and will continue her efforts in the interests of peace. No allusion is made to American affairs.

> in the Danish question. The Alabama was 50 miles South of Rangoon on the 5th

> Cotton is slightly lower; breadstoffs advanced.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14th, 1863. One hundred and nineteen shots were fired at the city to-day. No other news of interest.

A letter to the Gazette, from Powell's River, near Cumberland Gap, Feb. 20th, says that several Yankee regifurlough, declaring they would never return.

Grant has refused a: y more furloughs. No more re-enlisting in the Yankee army. There are only five regiments at the Gap, which are closely besieged, and they are suffering for supplies. Its

The tory Jones, notorious as the terror of Clairborne

THE YANKELS FIEING ON FORT POWELL. MCBILE, Feb. 23, 1864 The enemy opened fire on fort Powell at 101 o'clock. A

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. . OBANGE C. H., Feb. 25th, 1864. A deserter who recently entered our lines reports that the enemy are sending their sick back to Washington, preparatory to a forward movement. It is also reported, on the contrary, that the enemy are fortifying, as if expecting us to attack. The enemy have received no reinforcements lately.

FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25th, 1804. An official telegram from Gen. Polk, transmitting a disand labor; but there is a material difference between patch from Maj. Gen. Lee, dated Starkville, Miss., Feb. 23, was received this afternoon. Gen. Lee says that Gen. in the aggregate on the one hand and capital on the Forrest reports severe fighting all day yesterday, ten miles south of Pontotec. Forty of the enemy were killed, and 100 captured. Our loss not so heavy. We also captured plate. four or five pieces of artillery. Fighting commenced near check and save his pack mules from a stampede. The It is neither foreseen nor foreshadowed, and will not be fight closed with a grand cavalry charge by the enemy's confided, except to those who put it into execution .way, as he thought, for a look at John Brown and his | whole force. We repulsed them with heavy loss, and com- But we do know this : Strangely as the enemies of the

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. BRAGG.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25, 1863. The Examiner, this morning, states editorially that the and his whole scul engaged in the effort to wrest from assignment of Gen. Bragg to duty at the seat of Govern- the invader the independence of the nation; and his ment, under the President, was made with the knowledge bighest pleasure would be to have a united people,

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25th, 1864 143 shells were fired at the city during the last 24 hours, The prisoners taken in Florida represented their forces

much demoralized in consequence of .h iir defeat and the FROM DALTON-OUR ALMY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

DALTON, Feb. 75th, 1864? Our army is in line of battle at Turmel Hill. A shearp No man in Tennessee-not even Isham Harris-has offered for the man who has committed such outrageous gade and the enemy, lasting half the day." Woolford's and two-thirds dollars; on the 1st of May it will be done more than Andy Johnson to create, to perpetuate offences. I picked up a newspaper not long since cavalry, backed by a regiment of infantry, attacked our worth only (as a representative of value) fifty-six and and embitter, in the minds of the Southern people, that | which, referring to the acts of John Brown, said that, line, and were repuised three times. One hundred Yantwo-thirds dollars; and for each subsequent month that feeling of jealcusy and hostility against the free States | if he passed from the prison to the scaffold, making no kee saddles were emptied at the first assault. The ene- been hald hes ages, as it were, under threatened vioit is held it will be subject to a further tax of \$10; so which has at length culminated in rebellion and civil false step, his gallows would be more glorious than the mies' artillery fire fell short, and our ten men rifled Parrot | lence.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY. DALTON, GEO., Feb. 25th, 1864. There has been heavy artiflery skirm shing along the that the country be not jeopardiz d. lines all day, with occasional voileys of musketry. Both

The Mississippi Campuign.

willingly by those who have taxes to pay. Let this or even a congressional district, in his ambitious proclass make it their neighborly duty, before taking their jects. he set himself strenuously to work to remove any than the god they worshipped; and if John Brown halted there 30 long, is yet to be fully understood. The Jeff. Davis." The Yandees signally let him go us an notes to the Treasury, to exchange their smaller denominations for the "C's" of those who have more of him on that score. Half of all his stump speeches was deliver me from such people as they, whether they are with him when he left the Big Black, are gone; at We mention this affair to put our people on their them than they may wish to fund. They cannot possi- devoted to disclaiming his white basis, and showing fanatics, Democratic or Republican, or any other des- least, the twenty days are gone, without bringing him

"I hoped, when this resolution was introduced, that it tim of a beffled combenation. Three great movements, HAWKING. would be kept clear from party associations, and that concurrent and simultaneous, formed the plan. Far- Mr. THOS. J JOHNSON Ja., formerly of Fayetteville, to it would pass with unanimity, without any apoligies of ragut, with a powerful fleet, was to capt ure Mobile; Miss Sallie W. BOWDEN, of Wilmington. the sudden death of one of the members by the explosion ject to a tax of one-third of the amount promised on the Democratic party, and no man worked harder to win excuses being lugged in for the acts complained of. Smith and Grierson, with an overwhell ming force of Fayetteville papers please copy.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

ter, are charged as advertisements.

can, under ANY CIBCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

tunate, they are extremely liable to disappointment .that gained its point. Farragut was prevented at least and rough waters. Smith's cavalry have not found it so easy a matter to brush Lee out of their way .-Meanwhile, Sherman in walting for them at Meridian. has been devouring his twenty day's rations; and the report on yesterday, was, that mable to wait any longer, he was retiring by the way he came.

But whether Sherman be already retiring or not, his rapid and compact advance, and his long halt after reaching the railroad which leads south to Mobile and north to Tennessee, shows that he was executing a share of a large plan, of which others were expected to perform their parts with equal celerity, and in which he has been halted by their tailure. The accounts say

Our own Generals, who suddenly found themselves are said to have conducted their operations with order and success. The Mobile Register says :

"Gen. Polk has acted with prudence and energy. " In saying the public stores and other property, and in getting all the reilway transportation out of the enemy's reach, there has been displayed extraordinary energy, resulting in complete success. Everything was saved at commissary, quartermister and ordnance stores. In this the General was seconded by the energy and experience of Col. Fleming, the Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, who further succeeded in removing all the movable property of the road, even to the machine shop at

operate with Sherman, we have no accurate information. Observers at Pascagoula sow seven gunboats, a brig, five echooners and two side wheel steamers pass to to the attempt on Grant's Pass, on the 15th. The column under Smith and Grierson is reported at 6,000 mounted infantry and twelve regiments of cavalry. Ac-

cording to report, their progress is arrested by Lee. Our infantry forces, under Polk and Loring, are stated to have crossed to the East bank of the Bigbee (Tembigbee) river, and taken post at Demopolis. De-European advices to the 4th, state that the war between | mopolis is at the point where the river is intersected by party prejudice, who will come forward and say that he on the Danes were repulsed by them with loss to the Prus- ma, fifty-seven miles East of Meridian, and fifty miles West of Selma, against which latter point some sup-P. S .- Official intelligence received here yesterday renders it certain that the junction of Smith with Sherman was successfully prevented by our troops, and that It is asserted that Napoleon will not take an active part | Sherman is in full retreat by several routes, pursued by our cavalry. We can scarcely fail to pick up many prisoners. Thus endeth the grand combination move-

ment !- Richmond Sentinel. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Congress having suspended the writ of Heabeas Corpus in certain cases, persons will be arrested for the offences set forth in the act, will be deprived of the privilege of this writ, and will be brought to trial under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The action of Congress is strictly constitutional, and violates no right of secrety, and no privilege of the citizen. By an ordinance of the Confederate Constitution it is expressly allowed to suspend this privilege "when in case of invasion the public safety may require it." It is an extra ments have lately passed through the Gap on a sixty day's ordinary measure, intended to preserve the public safety in moments of critical danger. The President has no doubt, on full consultation, and no accurate information furnished to him from various portions of the Confederacy, become convinced of the necessity of this measure. He has sumitted this information to Congress, and recommended this suspension—and Congress, after due deliberation, has sanctioned and approved his recommen-

The people of North Carolina are no doubt indebted in a great measure to the Convention agitation in this State for this grave legislation. That agitation was fierce, vindictive and dangerous. It assailed our own Government with furious denunciation, and threat ened a resistance to its authority no less than revolution-and it set about a preparation for an unconstitutional and insurrectionary movement. Congress and the President would have been untrue to the country. if they had failed to meet this emergency with proper precaution-fer the movement in North Carolina had carried hope and confidence to the enemy, as their speakers and press have shown-it had cast gloom and despondency on our own people, and had operated most

perniciously in the army. The people of North Carolina, looking at it aright, will be thankful that we are saved from the threatened calamity. Indeed the agitators themselves may well regard it as a boon of mercy-unless they compel otherwise. For, (and we speak with some knowledge) if they had attempted the execution of their purpose, our soldiers in the field would never have allowed its completion-and if they had once started to suppress it, the leaders would have seen a retribution fearful to contem-

The question now is-as the ulterior step. The writ will certainly be suspended. What pext Will there be arrests and trials for what is past? President accuse him of an arbitrary and despotic inclination, the evidence discloses him as most forbearing-rather shrinking from the exercise of arbitrary power than coveting it. His whole nature is absorbed.

Our individual opinion is, that unless the necessity be continued -the " dead past will bury its dead." But the agitation MUST STOP. There must be no more appeals for Convention-openly or by a cret petition. The movement has inspired distrust and alarm -anxiety and appreness on-has already led to violence and disorder, and is pregnant with more. Men must cease to speak in private, and the press cease to publish denunctations of the Government, which induce the so dier to abandon the cause. Lithey are false-hearted enough to synquibize with the foe, they must lock the secret in the most briden recesses of their soul. Felly has long enough had away-it must descend and give place to better and wiser sentiment and

The people of this community, in particular, are greatly relieved. They have had a heavy burden to ndure. An arrogant and presumptuous organization .. has annoyed, perplexed, and insulted the peaceably disposed to the very verge of commotion. Men have

But let all this pass. The day never yet was, when One cavalry and two infantry brigaces of Yankees are truth and justice needed to tear danger from the lawless and ill-disposed. Let it all pass. Only let us have no more of folly. If there must needs be a political partyism, and a strue for office, let those was ragage in it corfine it to Memselves, and so conduct it

Raleigh Confederate. A BRAVE YOUNG REBEL - The Abingdon Virginian says a little boy twelve years old in Lee county, son of Peter Phipps, who was to brutally treated by Mejor Beers, recency captured by Gen. Jones was caught by

a mariana.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d of Feb., by Rev. - D. In this Town on the 25th just , b. R v. I. Judson Kompp.